his righteousness—[e]l feel that looking forward into the future we must be inspired by a new faith of fraternity, with a new courage to follow large and stirring moral aims and supplement all our material achievements by things that belong to the spiritual excellencies of the peoples of the world/ He flew to Geneva, descending from the skies, an angel of peace; he walked along the Quai Woodrow Wilson as though it had been the Quai Ramsay MacDonald; he addressed the members of the League Assembly in a strain of exaltation. They too, were his frrriends, all of them, even Ecuador and Panama, all.

The League reached its prime with him, expired with him, too. He was its apotheosis. As in home politics he represented the culmination of progress without tears and prelude to tears without progress, so in international politics he represented the culmination of peace without tears and prelude to tears without peace. Twinkling lights of Geneva, noisy, smoky cafes of Geneva, Lake of Geneva beside which men walk unfolding newspapers in the wind—newspapers which tell of such a speech, such a resolution, such exchange rates and stock prices; conversation of Geneva, unceasing, ebbing and flowing like the sea's tide but never abating—this was a kingdom, once flourishing, now decayed and scarcely existent. In its flourishing days, MacDonald was one of its great ones, his name constantly repeated in a variety of foreign accents, his rich Scottish voice often heard in private conversation and public address.

Besides Geneva, MacDonald visited the United States and Germany. In the United States he had an,

enthusiastic reception, his high-mindedness being greatly appreciated there. After some years of President Hoover, he was a welcome change. In Germany, too, he was cordially received. The Nazis were steadily increasing their vote, but there seemed little prospect of their getting into power;[12] and though Stresemann was dead, his

[12] Hitler's single appearance in the news in the early months of 1930 was in connection with a libel action that he brought against a Munich newspaper which had accused him, of having abandoned his former monarchical principles, and which resulted in his being awarded 400 marks damages,